

Missouri Botanical Garden. <http://www.mobot.org/plantscience/BFNA/v2/AmbLimbella.htm>).

Significance. Second locality for this extremely rare moss that has been searched for extensively, ca. 140 km south of the other extant population. The habitats in which this was observed are different from the Sutton Lake locality and provide new search images for future exploration.

HAPLOMITRIUM HOOKERI (SMITH) NEES (HAPLOMITRIACEAE, MARCHANTIOPHYTA).—Lane County, Sutton Beach, on moist sand next to Sutton Creek, solitary shoots, both male and female with sporophytes, mixed most often in colonies of *Phaeoceros carolinianus* but also with *Anthoceros fusiformis*, *Blasia pusilla*, *Aneura pinguis*, *Cephalozia bicuspidata*, *Cephaloziella lampeana*, *Jungermannia rubra*, and *Pohlia annotina*, 44°04'05"N, 124°07'25"W, elevation 1 m, 18 June 2008, *D. H. Wagner m2414d* (OSC, UC).

Previous knowledge. In Oregon known from a single site in the Cascade Mountains, Three Sisters Wilderness, Lane Co. and in Washington State known from a single site in the northern Cascades, otherwise circumboreal at high latitudes, everywhere rare.

Significance. Second collection in Oregon, 188 km west of previously known site; first record from sea level in North America (S. Bartholomew-Began 2001, Haplomitriaceae, Bryophyte Flora of North America, Provisional Publication, Missouri Botanical Garden. <http://www.mobot.org/plantscience/BFNA/v3/HaplHaplomitriaceae.htm>).

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WASHINGTON

DRYOPTERIS CRISTATA (L.) Gray (DRYOPTERIDACEAE).—Pend Oreille Co., on logs or marshy margin, over limestone, 0.5 air km S of Upper Lead King Lake, 48°56.4'N, 117°21.3'W, 770 m, 28 Aug 2007, *Zika 23515* (WTU); swampy small cove, Lake Leo, 48.6°N, 117.4°W, 1000 m, 6 Sep 2007, *Arnett 07-132 & Giblin* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. This circumboreal species ranges in North America from Montana to Newfoundland, south to North Carolina. The Flora of North America does not include Washington within the range for this species (J.D. Montgomery and W.H. Wagner Jr., *Dryopteris*, Flora of North America, Volume 2, page 285). The first report of *D. cristata* for Washington was 1965, and the Washington Natural Heritage Program currently tracks 20 populations of this species in Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties (<http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/lists/planttrnk.html>). Its restricted occurrence in the northeast portion of the state is the primary factor responsible for its assigned conservation status of S2 (Imperiled—6 to 20 occurrences, very vulnerable to extirpation) in Washington. *Dryopteris cristata* also has been collected in northern Idaho (*F.D. Johnson, s.n.*, Chase Lake, Bonner County (ID); *S.J. Brunsfeld 2013*, Perkins Lake, Boundary County (ID)), occurrences similarly omitted by J.D. Montgomery and W.H. Wagner Jr.

Significance. These collections confirm the presence of this species in Washington, and suggest that

additional populations are likely to be found through additional survey work in this undercollected area of Washington. Future floristic treatments for *D. cristata* in North America should include Washington and Idaho as part of the range of this species.

JUNCUS BREVICAUDATUS (Engelmann) Fernald (JUNCACEAE).—Pend Oreille Co., Lake Leo boat ramp, 48.649°N 117.496°W, 1000 m, 6 Sep 2007, *Giblin 1164 & Arnett* (WS, WTU); Frater Lake, 48.654°N, 117.483°W, 977 m, 7 Sep 2007, *Arnett 07-150 & Giblin* (WS, WTU); Stevens Co., Little Twin Lakes, 48.574°N, 117.644°W, 1127 m, 4 Sep 2007, *Arnett 07-100 & Giblin* (WS, WTU).

Previous knowledge. The species has been reported from Minnesota to Newfoundland, south to Pennsylvania, with a narrow band extending south along the Appalachian Mountains to Tennessee. Disjunct populations are known from Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Alberta, and coastal areas of Oregon and British Columbia.

Significance. These are the first records from the interior Pacific Northwest. Each of our sites are in the Colville National Forest, and specimen identifications were confirmed by Peter Zika (WTU). The previous Oregon and British Columbia collections were made in coastal areas under cranberry cultivation, suggesting that this species was introduced by farmers (P. F. Zika, 2003, Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society, 130: 43–46). The collections here raise the possibility that this species may be more widespread throughout western North America than previously reported. It is unclear whether the current distribution pattern of *J. brevicaudatus* from the interior West results from true disjunction, is the artifact of undercollection, or is due to specimen misidentification.

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WASHINGTON

PELTANDRA VIRGINICA (L.) SCHOTT (ARACEAE).—Whatcom Co., about 8 km west of Ferndale on the west shore of Lake Terrell, 48°51.748'N 122°41.943'W, elevation 65 m. Growing on shore in shallow water to about 20 cm deep, associated with *Typha latifolia* L., with dense *Phalaris arundinacea* L. higher on the shore. 12 July 2007, *A. Fullerton and S. Boothe* (WTU).

Previous knowledge. *Peltandra virginica* is native to the eastern United States and southeast Canada and is most common on the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Its range has expanded to the Midwestern states over the last 30 yr. Introduced populations are recorded in California and Oregon as far north as the south shore of the Columbia River in Clatsop County (S. A. Thompson, Araceae, pp. 128–142 in Flora of North America Editorial Committee, Flora of North America North of Mexico, vol. 22, 2000; WTU Herbarium on-line database www.washington.edu/burkemuseum/collections/herbarium/index.php accessed 6 February 2008).

Significance. This is the first record for Washington State. The small population is located on the undevel-